

This Page Is Inserted by IFW Operations
and is not a part of the Official Record

BEST AVAILABLE IMAGES

Defective images within this document are accurate representations of the original documents submitted by the applicant.

Defects in the images may include (but are not limited to):

- BLACK BORDERS
- TEXT CUT OFF AT TOP, BOTTOM OR SIDES
- FADED TEXT
- ILLEGIBLE TEXT
- SKEWED/SLANTED IMAGES
- COLORED PHOTOS
- BLACK OR VERY BLACK AND WHITE DARK PHOTOS
- GRAY SCALE DOCUMENTS

IMAGES ARE BEST AVAILABLE COPY.

**As rescanning documents *will not* correct images,
please do not report the images to the
Image Problem Mailbox.**



(19)

62281485 A

(11) Publication number:

Generated Document.

PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

(21) Application number: 61125368

(51) Intl. Cl.: H01S 3/133 G03G 15/04

(22) Application date: 30.05.86

(30) Priority:

(43) Date of application
publication: 07.12.87(84) Designated contracting
states:

(71) Applicant: RICOH CO LTD

(72) Inventor: SHIBATA ISAMU

(74) Representative:

(54) OUTPUT CONTROLLER
FOR SEMICONDUCTOR
LASER

(57) Abstract:

PURPOSE: To obtain a device, which has few parts with reduced cost, by converting the result of the comparison operation of a micro-computer comparing and arithmetically operating an output signal from a photodetection means and a reference signal at every fixed time into an analog signal and causing currents proportional to the

output signals to flow through a semiconductor laser.

CONSTITUTION: An optical output from a semiconductor laser 100 is detected by a photodetection means 101, and an output signal from said means and a reference signal are compared with each other and arithmetically operated at every fixed time so that both signals are equalized by a micro-computer 102. The result of the comparison operation is converted into an analog signal by a digital-analog converter 103, and currents proportional to the analog signal are caused to flow through the semiconductor laser 100 by a semiconductor-laser drive circuit 104. Accordingly, the output from the semiconductor laser is controlled by using the microcomputer, thus decreasing the number of parts, then reducing cost. The microcomputer is also employed for other objects, thus further reducing cost.

COPYRIGHT: (C)1987,JPO&Japio

